UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/697,911	10/30/2003	Brian Farn	CA920030001US1	9639

7590 06/02/2006

MR. VOLEL EMILE
P.O. BOX 202170
AUSTIN, TX 78720-2170

EXAMINER	
ONI, OLUBUSOLA	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2168	

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/697,911	FARN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	OLUBUSOLA ONI	2168	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *30 October 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-29* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4,8-13 and 15-29* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *04/24/03&10/30/03*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communication: Application, filed on 10/30/2003

2. Claims 1-29 are presented for examination.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The Japanese patent (JP9218867) in the information disclosure statement filed April 24, 2003 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because there is no translation provided or a translated abstract of the Japanese patent. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered as to the merits. Applicant is advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609.05(a).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 3, 5, 6, 7 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The scope of the claims are indecisive, the "IF" in this claims makes the claims indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

6. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

7. Claims 1, 15, 26 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 15, 20 and 25, are all rejected because, no concrete and tangible result is produced, and as such it is not limited to tangible, patent-eligible subject matter.

In claims 29, a "medium for transmission" was recited; however, it is, an abstract idea per se which does not produce useful, concrete and tangible result, and as such it is not limited to tangible, patent-eligible subject matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

9. Claims 1, 2, 4, 8-13 and15-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Edberg et al. (Pat No: 5,793,381) hereinafter "Edberg"

For claim 1, Edberg teaches "receiving a first data byte array" ([Col. 7, lines 44-63])
"determining the encoding of the data byte array by determining a number of bytes in each of a plurality of fixed-length fields that comprise a fixed-length statement" ([Col.14, lines 52-Col. 15, lines 1-15])
"determining a number of bytes in the fixed-length statement"([Col.14, lines 52-Col. 15, lines 1-15] wherein Edberg's teaches determining number of bytes, reads on applicants claim language);
"creating a first data string from the first data byte array, given a starting byte position and the number of bytes in the fixed-length statement"([Col. 10, lines 1-25])
"assigning an attribute to each byte of the first data string"([Col. 22, lines 30-57]).

For claims 2 and 4, Edberg teaches "the step of repairing. ...([Col.15, lines 1-15]) wherein Edberg's teachings of updating the offset; mapping the input string to the output string, reads on applicants claim language)

For claim 8-9, Edberg teaches "expanding the first data string for editing" ([Col. 19, lines 1-31])

For claim 10, Edberg teaches "The method of claim 8, wherein the step of expanding the first data string comprises the steps of:

making a copy of the first data string;

"for each byte that has an attribute of shift-out, insert a space"([Col. 2, lines 41-52, Col. 12, lines 9-34])

"for each byte that has an attribute of shift-in, insert a space" ([Col. 2, lines 41-52, Col. 12, lines 9-34])

"represent each single byte character as a Unicode equivalent"([Col. 3, lines 32-51, Col6, lines 14-31])

"represent each double byte character as a Unicode equivalent"([Col. 11, lines 52-Col. 12, lines 7])

"construct a byte array with the above substitutions" ([Col. 7, lines 44-63])

For claim 11, this claim is rejected on grounds corresponding to the arguments given above for rejected claim 10 and is similarly rejected.

For claim 12, Edberg teaches "returning the edited first data string"([Col. 19, lines 1-31])
"recreating a Unicode string from the edited first data string" ([Col. 7, lines 53-Col. 8, lines1-30])

For claim 13, Edberg teaches "returning the edited first data string" ([Col. 19, lines 1-31])
"recreating a byte array of fixed-format in EBCDIC"([Col. 1, lines 9-32, Col. 2, lines 16-40])

For claim 14, "receiving a first data byte array" ([Col. 7, lines 44-63])
"determining the encoding of the data byte array by determining a number of bytes in each of a plurality of fixed-length fields that comprise a fixed-length statement" ([Col.14, lines 52-Col. 15, lines 1-15])
"determining a number of bytes in the fixed-length statement" "([Col.14, lines 52-Col. 15, lines 1-15] wherein Edberg's teaches determining number of bytes, reads on applicants claim language);
"creating a first data string from the first data byte array, given a starting byte position and the number of bytes in the fixed-length statement" ([Col. 10, lines 1-25])
"assigning an attribute to each byte of the first data string" ([Col. 22, lines 30-57]).

"creating a plurality of subsets of the first data string; each of the subsets corresponding to a fixed-length field" ([Col. 7, lines 15-28,Col. 8, lines 61-66 and Col. 22, lines 30-57]).

For claim 15, Edberg teaches "a first central processing unit (CPU) connected to a first computer memory storing data in a fixed-length format, a CPU connected to a second computer memory storing data in a format other than the fixed-length format ([Col. 6, lines 44-Col. 7, lines 14])
"an object-oriented class in one of either the first CPU or the second CPU, the object-oriented class comprising ,a Unicode string of data" ([Col. 10, lines 1-25], fig. 3)
"a code page encoding specification"([Col.14, lines 52-Col. 15, lines 1-15], fig. 3)
"a byte array of the data from the Unicode string of data" ([Col. 7, lines 44-63])
"a plurality of attributes, one attribute assigned to each byte of the byte array; and
"a plurality of methods that operate on the byte array" ([Col. 7, lines 15-28,Col. 8, lines 61-66 and Col. 22, lines 30-57]).

For claim 16, Edberg teaches "wherein the code page encoding specification is EBCDIC" ([Col. 1, lines 9-32, Col. 2, lines 16-40])

For claim 17, Edberg teaches "wherein the code page encoding specification is ASCII" ([Col. 1, lines 9-56, Col. 2, lines 16-40, Col. 7, lines 19-22])

For claim 18, Edberg teaches "method to get the Unicode String method and a method to get a byte array length from the code page encoding specification" ([Col. 1, lines 9-32, Col. 2, lines 16-40,Col.14, lines 52-Col. 15, lines 1-15], fig. 3)

For claim 19, Edberg teaches "a first constructor method to input a Unicode string and output a byte array in the fixed-length code page encoding specification" ([Col. 22, lines 30-57, Col. 7, lines 15-28 and Col. 8, lines 61-66).

For claim 20, Edberg teaches "a second constructor method to create a Unicode string from a byte array" ([Col. 10, lines 1-25, fig. 3])

For claim 21, Edberg teaches "a method to create a subset array of the byte array" ([Col. 10, lines 1-25])

For claim 22, Edberg teaches "a method to truncate the subset array to the fixed-length" (Col. 14, lines 13-33])

For claim 23, Edberg teaches "a method to repair the beginning and/or the end of the subset array"([Col.15, lines 1-15, Col. 17, lines 49] wherein Edberg's teachings of updating the offset; mapping the input string to the output string, reads on applicants claim language)

For claim 24, Edberg teaches " a method to right-align and/or left- align the byte array"([Col. 17, lines 49])

For claim 25, Edberg teaches "a method to expand the Unicode string into an editable byte array" ([Col. 19, lines 1-31, fig. 3])

For claim 26, Edberg teaches "application means to read an original string of data not having a fixed-length format" ([Col. 19, lines 1-31])
"means to input a coding specification having a fixed-length format"([Col. 7, lines 15-22, Col. 12, lines 9-58])
"means to create a substring of the original string of data having a fixed-length" ([Col. 10, lines 1-25, fig. 3])
"means to truncate the substring" (Col. 14, lines 13-33])wherein Edberg teaches truncating, whereby truncating is used when the input data stream exceeds the capacity of receiving buffer which holds the data for conversion, thus teaches are synonymous).
"means to repair the beginning and/or the end of the truncated substring" ([Col.15, lines 1-15, Col. 17, lines 49])
"means to right-align or left-align the repaired truncated substring"([Col. 17, lines 49])
"means to expand the substring" ([Col. 19, lines 1-31, fig. 3])
"means to edit the substring" ([Col.15, lines 1-15, Col. 17, lines 49, Col. 19, lines 1-31])

"means to convert the edited substring to Unicode receive in a second computer" ([Col. 7, lines 53-Col. 8, lines1-30])

"means to read and decode said and adaptively reconstruct said data based"([Col. 6, lines 32-43])

For claim 27, Edberg teaches "a means to convert the edited substring to a data code format having a fixed-length format"([Col.14, lines 52-Col. 15, lines 1-15]

For claim 28, Edberg teaches "a means to convert the edited substring to a data code format not having a fixed-length" ([Col. 19, lines 1-31])

For claim 29, Edberg teaches "receiving a Unicode data string" ([Col. 7, lines 53-Col. 8, lines1-30])

"Creating a substring from the Unicode data string; the substring having a fixed-length format" ([Col. 10, lines 1-25, fig. 3])

"assigning attributes to each byte of the Unicode character is a single byte or double byte character" ([Col. 22, lines 30-57, Col. 7, lines 15-28 and Col. 8, lines 61-66).

"truncating the substring" (Col. 14, lines 13-33])wherein Edberg teaches truncating, whereby truncating is used when the input data stream exceeds the capacity of receiving buffer which holds the data for conversion, thus teaches are synonymous).

"repairing the beginning and/or end of the substring" ([Col.15, lines 1-15, Col. 17, lines 49]wherein Edberg's teachings of updating the offset; mapping the input string to the output string, reads on applicants claim language)

"creating a expandable form of the substring"([Col. 19, lines 1-31, fig. 3])

CONCLUSION

10. The following prior art cited on the PTO-892 form, not relied upon, is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to OLUBUSOLA ONI whose telephone number is 571-272-2738. The examiner can normally be reached on 7.30-5.00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, TIM VO can be reached on 571-272-3642. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

OLUBUSOLA ONI
Examiner
Art Unit 2168

TIM VO
PRIMARY EXAMINER